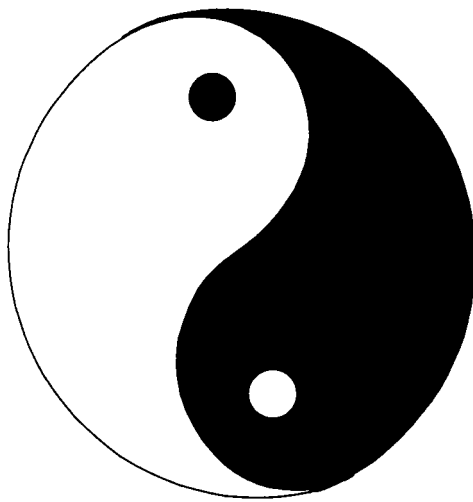


Preparation Guide



California Acupuncture Licensing Examination

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California Acupuncture Board
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SECTION 1: ABOUT THE EXAMINATION

Purpose of the Examination

Section 101.6 of the California Business and Professions Code (B&P Code) requires that the Acupuncture Board establish that each applicant for an acupuncture license possesses the minimum level of competence necessary for safe practice. Accordingly, candidates must meet the educational and experience requirements set forth in Business and Professions Code (B&P Code), Section 4938, and take and pass a written examination that measures the competencies necessary for independent practice.

Examination Development

The acupuncture licensing examination is developed in accordance with the legal and technical guidelines for producing a valid examination. The entire examination process occurs under the direction of test validation and development specialists.

Examination development begins with an occupational analysis. The occupational analysis is a study of the profession to determine the specific tasks and the knowledge required for independent practice. The results of that study constitute the examination outline, which specifies the content areas of the examination and the weighting of each content area. All content and associated weighting are in direct proportion to the importance of each area in overall practice.

Items on the examination are created during item-writing workshops and are written by actual practitioners who are currently working in independent practice. Practitioners receive direction for constructing items for the licensing examination and developing questions that measure entry-level competence. Questions are then written in direct accordance with the examination outline.

Newly developed items then go through a series of review processes to evaluate their technical accuracy. Review workshops are conducted with licensed practitioners who were not part of the original item development process. Practitioners in these workshops review the content and structure of the items, making any needed revisions. Items are included in the pool of examination questions only after they have passed through the review processes and have been approved.

Passing Score

The passing score for the examination is determined using a criterion-referenced methodology. Using this methodology, the passing score is established based on the minimum standards for competent practice and the difficulty of the examination. The criterion-referenced method produces a passing score that is fair to all candidates, regardless of the form of the examination administered.

Setting the passing score is a group process and requires the participation of licensed practitioners. The group of practitioners who participate in this process are selected to ensure representation of the different aspects of practice. Because the focus is on measuring the level of competence needed for entry into the profession, the passing score workshop always includes several newly licensed practitioners.

During the first phase of the workshop, the minimum acceptable level of competence for safe practice is established and discussed in detail. The panel of practitioners develops definitions of different levels of candidate performance by identifying critical work behaviors that contrast the highly effective, the minimally competent, and the ineffective candidate. Participants are then trained in the procedures used to set the passing score.

One important advantage of applying a criterion-referenced methodology is that the passing score is lowered for an examination containing a large number of difficult items and raised for an examination containing a small number of difficult items. Candidates who take the more difficult test are placed at a disadvantage unless a criterion-referenced passing score is established. Another advantage of using a criterion-referenced methodology is that the passing score is independent of the performance of other candidates who take the examination at the same time. The passing score is not based upon performance with respect to the group. Instead, the passing score is based upon the difficulty of the items within the examination.

SECTION 2: SECURITY

Examination Security

Copying or communicating test content is a violation of security regulations and will result in the disqualification of examination results. It will also lead to legal action under copyright laws.

WARNING!!

The Business and Professions Code, Section 123, states in pertinent part:

It is a misdemeanor for any person to engage in any conduct which subverts or attempts to subvert any licensing examination or the administration of an examination, including, but not limited to:

- a) Conduct which violates the security of the examination materials; removing from the examination room any examination materials without authorization; the unauthorized reproduction by any means of any portion of the actual licensing examination; aiding by any means the unauthorized reproduction of any portion of the actual licensing examination; paying or using professional or paid examination-takers for the purpose of reconstructing any portion of the licensing examination; obtaining examination questions or other examination material, except by specific authorization either before, during, or after an examination; or using or purporting to use any examination questions or materials which were improperly removed or taken from any examination; or selling, distributing, buying, receiving, or having unauthorized possession of any portion of a future, current, or previously administered licensing examination....”

All candidates will be required to sign a security agreement prior to the distribution of examination materials. Any candidate found in violation of the Business and Professions Code, Section 132, will be held liable for damages and litigation costs and will be denied an acupuncture license.

Site Security

The following examination site security measures will be followed at all times on the test day and must be adhered to by all candidates and testing personnel:

- No one will be permitted to enter the testing area without acceptable identification (see page 7 for acceptable forms of identification). Relatives, friends, and colleagues are not permitted to enter the examination room, and a place for them to wait will not be provided. If someone will be bringing you to the examination, he or she must find an alternate place to wait.

- Candidates may not wear hats or any type of bulky clothing such as coats, shawls, or overcoats. The temperature in the testing room is maintained at a moderate level. However, some candidates may feel that the temperature is too cold. Therefore, it is suggested that you layer your clothing. An example of acceptable layered clothing would include lightweight shirts, sweaters, and pullovers without pockets.
- A security checkpoint will be used to check identification and admit candidates into the examination room. At this point you must surrender all personal items. **NO PERSONAL ITEMS WILL BE ALLOWED INTO THE TESTING ROOMS!!** Personal items include, but are not limited to, purses, briefcases, reading materials, herbs, calculators, cellular telephones, pagers, or good luck items. **NO EXCEPTIONS WILL BE MADE.** There will not be a secure area for storing prohibited items, and the board is not responsible for missing or stolen property.
- Once you have registered for the examination, you must proceed to your assigned seat, and you may not use the restroom until the examination begins. It is strongly recommended that you use the restroom before registering for the examination.
- After the examination has begun, candidates will be allowed to use the restroom. However, testing personnel will monitor all restroom use. Restroom use will be limited to a few candidates at a time, and candidates must obtain a pass before leaving the testing room. No additional testing time will be allowed for restroom use.
- If a candidate finishes the examination early, testing personnel will collect examination materials and the candidate may sign out. However, 15 minutes prior to the end of the examination, no one will be permitted to leave. From this point on, all candidates will be required to remain in the testing room while materials are collected in an orderly manner.

SECTION 3: EXAMINATION AND ADMINISTRATIVE DETAILS

Examination Scheduling

You will receive a letter from the Acupuncture Board stating your eligibility to take the California Acupuncture Licensing Examination (CALE). This letter will also provide you with specific information regarding the location and time the examination will be given.

The written examination will be administered at the Sacramento Convention Center on Wednesday, January 22, 2003. Plan on arriving at the testing site well in advance of your scheduled time. Allow time for traffic, parking, and unforeseen delays. No one will be admitted once the examination begins.

Directions to the Examination Site

The Sacramento Convention Center is located at 1400 J Street, Sacramento, CA 95814.

From San Francisco/Oakland:

1. Take I-80 towards Sacramento/South Lake Tahoe.
2. Take I-5 ramp towards Los Angeles/Redding.
3. Merge onto I-5 north ramp.
4. Merge onto I-5 north.
5. Take the J Street exit east towards downtown.
6. Merge onto J Street. The Sacramento Convention Center is approximately twelve blocks from the J Street exit.

From Sacramento International Airport:

1. Exit airport and take I-5 south towards Sacramento.
2. Merge onto I-5 south.
3. Take the J Street exit towards downtown.
7. Merge onto J Street. The Sacramento Convention Center is approximately twelve blocks from the J Street exit.

From Lake Tahoe/Auburn:

1. Take I-80 west towards Sacramento.
2. Take the CA-160 exit towards downtown Sacramento.
3. Merge onto CA-160 S.
4. CA-160 becomes 12th Street.
8. Turn left onto J Street. The Sacramento Convention Center is approximately two blocks from the corner of 12th and J Streets.

Americans with Disabilities Act - Special Accommodations for Candidates

The Acupuncture Board recognizes its responsibilities under Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act to provide appropriate and effective accommodations, including auxiliary aids to qualified exam candidates with disabilities. However, the Board will not fundamentally alter the measurement of the skills or knowledge the examination is intended to test, nor create an unreasonable risk to the security and integrity of the examination process.

All exam facilities will be physically accessible to disabled candidates.

A disability, with respect to an individual, is defined as: (1) a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more of the major life activities of such individual; (2) a record of such an impairment; or (3) being regarded as having such an impairment. Major life activities include: walking, speaking, seeing, hearing, breathing, learning, working, caring for one's self, etc. Mental impairment includes any mental or psychological disorder such as organic brain syndrome, emotional or mental illness, and specific learning disabilities.

If you are seeking special accommodations, you are responsible for making the request and providing documentation of the need by the **application deadline of Friday, November 29, 2002**. This information will be kept confidential to the extent provided by law. The Board will evaluate each request individually, in accordance with the guidelines set forth herein, to provide an appropriate and effective accommodation.

All requests to the Board for accommodations must be submitted on the prescribed form, which is available on the Board's website at **www.acupuncture.ca.gov**, or by calling the Acupuncture Board at (916) 263-2680 extension 209 or 210. All application packages will contain:

- (a) Policies and Procedures for Exam Candidates Requesting Accommodations for Disabilities;
- (b) Accommodation of Disabilities request form (Attachment A);
- (c) Professional Evaluation and Documentation of the Disability for a professional to recommend appropriate accommodation (Attachment B);
- (d) List of Most Commonly Used Reliable Standardized Psychometric Tests (Attachment C).

Testing in Mandarin or Korean Languages

Your written examination materials will include only the language you requested on your application (English, Mandarin, or Korean). Mandarin print will be in the traditional print style.

Translators and interpreters will be present to give oral instructions for the examination in Mandarin or Korean. Translators and interpreters will not assist you in taking the examination. For that reason, be sure you understand the procedures before the examination starts.

SECTION 4: THE TESTING PROCESS AND INSTRUCTIONS

Candidate Check-In

Upon entering the Sacramento Convention Center's first floor hall, you will be directed by signs to the appropriate check-in area. To enter the testing room, you must present the registration confirmation letter mailed to you by the Board and one form of current photo identification. Approved photo identification includes:

- a) Driver's license
- b) Department of Motor Vehicles ID Card
- c) United States Passport
- d) Military Identification
- e) Alien Identification
- f) Certificate of Naturalization

No candidate will be admitted into the examination room without his or her confirmation letter and one of these forms of identification.

Post Check-In Activities

After you have checked in, you must enter the examination room and take your assigned seat. You must remain seated until testing begins. Restrooms will not be available until testing has started. After everyone has been seated, you will be given a test booklet, answer sheet, and a pencil with an eraser. Oral and written instructions will be provided in the language you have chosen for the examination.

During the Examination

After the examination begins, you will not be allowed to discuss the examination with the proctors or other examinees.

You will be given a comment sheet at the beginning of the examination. The test comment side of this form is for you to indicate any comments or questions you have regarding the test materials. The test administration comment side of this form is for you to comment regarding the test administration process. All forms will be collected before you are released from the test facility. Remarks are welcomed on the comment forms; however, no additional test time will be given for their completion. The Acupuncture Board will review all forms before final scores are computed or released. If you have additional comments to make after the examination is given, please submit them in writing to the Acupuncture Board.

No outside food or beverage will be admitted. There will be water available within the testing rooms. Water may be kept at your seat, but it must be stored under your seat when you are not drinking. Because the testing process will take several hours, it is strongly recommended that candidates eat a meal before coming to the examination site.

Test-taking Instructions

You will be given 5 hours to complete the 200 multiple-choice questions included on the examination. One hundred and seventy five of these items will be scored; 25 items will be pretest items and will not be counted toward candidate scores. Pretest items will be interspersed with scorable items, and candidates will not be told which items are pretest. This is a common testing practice to test item performance.

Read each question on the examination carefully. Choose the single *best* answer for each question. After you have selected your answer to the question, find the matching letter on the answer sheet. Darken the rectangle on the answer sheet to match the answer you have selected. Be sure to darken the entire rectangle.

Example:

Correct -  [B] [C] [D]

Incorrect -   [B]  [D]

When marking your answers, use only the No. 2 pencil provided. Do not use ink, ballpoint, or felt tip pens. Do not place any other marks on the answer sheet.

Be sure to erase completely any answer you wish to change. Any item with two or more answers marked will be counted as incorrect.

Be sure to manage your time effectively so that you have enough time to answer all of the test items. Items that are not completed will be scored as incorrect.

SECTION 5: EXAMINATION MATERIALS

Examination Outline

The examination covers five content areas that reflect the current job competencies in the practice of acupuncture in California. The five content areas and their associated weights include:

1. Patient Assessment (25%)
2. Developing a Diagnostic Impression (20%)
3. Providing Acupuncture Treatment (29%)
4. Prescribing Herbal Medicinals (17%)
5. Regulations for Public Health and Safety (9%)

Appendix A provides the complete examination outline with associated weights.

Appendix B provides a sample question for each of the content areas.

Reference List

Items on the examination are referenced to materials approved by the Acupuncture Board. Appendix C provides the list of references from which the examination questions were developed.

Examination Pulse List

Several items on the examination will contain descriptions of pulse characteristics or will require you to choose the correct pulse characteristic based on information presented in the items. These items will contain only the English names as described in the New Essentials. Appendix D provides a list of New Essential terms that describe pulse characteristics that may be used on the examination.

Examination Single Herb List

Several of the items on the examination pertaining to herbal medicine will contain questions relating to single herbs. Appendix E provides a list of herbs that may be the basis for single herb questions on the examination. This appendix concludes with a list of herbs that will not be contained in any of the test items because they are either illegal or considered toxic in the United States.

Examination Herbal Formulas List

Several of the items on the examination pertaining to the herbal medicine content area will contain questions relating to herbal formulas. Appendix F provides a list of the herbal formulas that may be used on the examination in the herbal formula questions.

**APPENDIX A: EXAMINATION OUTLINE FOR THE
CALIFORNIA ACUPUNCTURE LICENSING EXAMINATION**

Content Area: Patient Assessment (25%)

The practitioner obtains patient's history and performs a physical examination to determine presenting complaint and interrelationship among symptoms. The practitioner determines the effects of Western medications the patient is taking. The practitioner uses modern diagnostic testing procedures to augment traditional assessment methods.

- (A) Obtaining Patient History (12%)
- (B) Performing a Physical Examination (9%)
- (C) Evaluation for Western Pharmacology (2%)
- (D) Implementing Diagnostic Testing (2%)

Content Area: Developing a Diagnostic Impression (20%)

The practitioner evaluates clinical manifestations to determine the relative strength and progression of disease. The practitioner evaluates patterns of disharmony according to theories of Oriental medicine to arrive at a final diagnosis. The practitioner demonstrates a knowledge of how pathology in Western medicine relates to disease in traditional Oriental medicine.

- (A) Forming a Diagnostic Impression (8%)
- (B) Differentiation of Syndromes (5%)
- (C) Biomedical Disease (4%)
- (D) Oriental Treatment Planning (3%)

Content Area: Providing Acupuncture Treatment (29%)

The practitioner implements knowledge of the therapeutic effects of points and combinations of points in modifying pain, normalizing functioning, and treating disharmonies. The practitioner uses anatomical landmarks and proportional measurements in locating points on or near body surfaces. The practitioner identifies clinical indications for using alternate treatment modalities.

- (A) Point Selection Principles (6%)
- (B) Point Categories in Acupuncture Treatment (7%)
- (C) Point Location and Needling Technique (4%)
- (D) Performing Auxiliary Treatment (4%)
- (E) Implementing Microsystems in Treatment (1%)
- (F) Treatment Observation and Modification (2%)
- (G) Acupuncture Treatment Contraindications (5%)

**APPENDIX A: EXAMINATION OUTLINE FOR THE
CALIFORNIA ACUPUNCTURE LICENSING EXAMINATION**

Content Area: Prescribing Herbal Medicinals (17%)

The practitioner prescribes herbs and formulas based on diagnostic criteria. The practitioner modifies formulas and dosage of herbs according to patient's condition. The practitioner identifies situations and conditions where herbs and formulas would produce undesired effects.

- (A) Identification of Herbs (6%)
- (B) Prescribing and Administering Herbs (11%)

Content Area: Regulations for Public Health and Safety (9%)

The practitioner understands and complies with laws and regulations governing hygiene and the control of pathogenic contaminants. The practitioner applies legal guidelines for office practices and maintenance of patient records. The practitioner adheres to legal requirements for reporting known or suspected child, elder, or dependent adult abuse.

- (A) Practice Requirements (2%)
- (B) Patient Protection (7%)

APPENDIX B: SAMPLE QUESTIONS

Content Area: Patient Assessment

1. What tongue quality and pulse characteristic would be expected for a patient who experiences dull headaches on the top of her head and behind her eyes that are accompanied by nausea and diarrhea?
 - A. Red tongue; surging pulse on both sides
 - B. Slightly red tongue; thready pulse on both sides
 - C. Pale tongue; weak pulse on the right side, string-taut on the left
 - D. Pale tongue; weak pulse on the left side, string-taut on the rightAnswer: C

Content Area: Developing a Diagnostic Impression

2. A 32-year-old woman presents with a chronic headache on the right side. She has been consuming a large amount of alcohol for about a year because she has been depressed. The headache usually starts when she goes out into the bright sun. The pain originates in her right eye, spreads over the head, and ends in the occiput. She also complains about right intercostal pain that is sharp and which moves quickly to the right side of her head. The patient also has a bitter taste in her mouth and a red complexion. Which of the following diagnoses should be made for this patient?
 - A. Liver Fire
 - B. Liver Qi Stagnation
 - C. Liver Blood Deficiency
 - D. Gallbladder Damp HeatAnswer: A

Content Area: Providing Acupuncture Treatment

3. A 26-year-old athlete comes for treatment complaining of a stiff neck and shoulder pain. The patient reports that he was weightlifting a few days ago when he felt a sharp pain in his lower neck around the trapezius muscle. The pain does not radiate down to the arms, and he does not have headaches. He does experience slight discomfort in his lower back when he stands from a seated position. Which of the following points should be used to treat this patient?
 - A. L 7 (Lieque) and K 6 (Zhaohai)
 - B. LI 4 (Hegu) and Sp 4 (Gongsun)
 - C. SI 3 (Houxi) and B 62 (Shenmai)
 - D. SJ 5 (Waiguan) and G 41 (Zulinqi)Answer: C

Content Area: Prescribing Herbal Medicinals

4. Which of the following herbs has the function of drying dampness, stopping itching, warming the Kidneys, and tonifying Yang?

- A. Cang Zhu (*Atractylodis, Rhizoma*)
- B. Di Fu Zi (*Kochiae Scopariae, Fructus*)
- C. Ku Shen (*Sophorae Flavescens, Radix*)
- D. She Chuang Zi (*Cnidii Monnieri, Fructus*)

Answer: D

Content Area: Regulations for Public Health and Safety

5. What sterilization method should be used for needles and equipment?

- A. Autoclave for 30 minutes at 250 degrees F
- B. Autoclave for 60 minutes at 350 degrees F
- C. Pressure cook for 30 minutes at 250 degrees F
- D. Pressure cook for 60 minutes at 350 degrees F

Answer: A

APPENDIX C: REFERENCE LIST

- Bensky, D. & Barolet, R. (1990). *Chinese herbal medicine: Formulas and strategies*. Seattle, WA: Eastland Press.
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- Cheng, X. (Eds.) (1987). *Chinese acupuncture and moxibustion* (New Essentials). Beijing, China: Foreign Language Press.
- Chen, J. & Wang, N. (Eds.) (1988). *Acupuncture case histories from China*. Seattle, WA: Eastland Press.
- Thibodeau, G. & Patton, K. (1996). *Anatomy and physiology* (3rd Edition). St. Louis: Mosby-Year Book, Inc.
- Johns, R. (1996). *The art of acupuncture techniques*. Berkley, CA: North Atlantic Books.
- Maciocia, G. (1994). *The practice of Chinese medicine: The treatment of diseases with acupuncture and Chinese herbs*. New York: Churchill Livingstone.
- National Acupuncture Foundation (1997). *Clean needle technique manual for acupuncturists* (4th Edition). Washington, D.C.: National Acupuncture Foundation.
- Acupuncture Board (2002). *Laws and regulations relating to the practice of acupuncture*. Sacramento, CA.

APPENDIX D: EXAMINATION PULSE LIST

Below are listed 17 pulse characteristics with Pinyin and English names as described in the New Essentials. To standardize the examination, only New Essentials terms will be used.

PINYIN	CHARACTER	NEW ESSENTIALS	OLD ESSENTIALS	SHANGHAI	WEB
Fu Mai	浮脈	Superficial	Superficial	Floating	Floating
Chen Mai	沉脈	Deep	Deep	Submerged	Sinking/deep
Chi Mai	遲脈	Slow	Slow	Slow	Slow
Shu Mai	數脈	Rapid	Rapid	Quick	Rapid
Xu Mai	虛脈	Deficient	Xu	Weak	Empty
Shi Mai	實脈	Excess	Shi	Strong	Full
Hong Mai	洪脈	Surging		Huge	Flooding
Xi Mai	細脈	Thready	Thready	Fine	Thin
Hua Mai	滑脈	Rolling	Rolling	Slippery	Slippery
Se Mai	澀脈	Hesitant		Rough	Choppy
Xuan Mai	弦脈	String-taut	Wiry	Wiry	Wiry
Jin Mai	緊脈	Tense			Tight
Ru Mai	濡脈	Soft			Soggy
Ruo Mai	弱脈	Weak		Weak	Frail
Cu Mai	促脈	Abrupt	Short	Short	Hurried
Jie Mai	結脈	Knotted	Knotted	Knotted	Knotted
Dai Mai	代脈	Regularly-Intermittent	Intermittent	Intermittent	Intermittent

APPENDIX E: EXAMINATION SINGLE HERB LIST

Herbs included on this list will provide the basis for single herb questions used on the examination. These herbs are listed in the reference materials, but are not endorsed as safe by the Department of Consumer Affairs, the Acupuncture Board, or the California Food and Drug Administration.

PINYIN	CHINESE	LATIN PHARMACEUTICAL
Ai Ye	艾葉	<i>Artemisiae Argyi, Folium</i>
Ba Ji Tian	巴戟天	<i>Morindae Officinalis, Radix</i>
Bai Bu	百部	<i>Stemona, Radix</i>
Bai Dou Kou	白豆蔻	<i>Amomi Kravanh, Fructus</i>
Bai Guo	白果	<i>Ginkgo Bilobae, Semen</i>
Bai He	百合	<i>Lilii, Bulbus</i>
Bai Hua She	白花蛇	<i>Agkistrodon seu Bungarus</i>
Bai Ji	白笈	<i>Bletillae Striatae, Rhizoma</i>
Bai Ji Li	白蒺藜	<i>Tribuli Terrestris, Fructus</i>
Bai Jiang Cao	敗醬草	<i>Patriniae, Herba cum Radice</i>
Bai Jie Zi	白芥子	<i>Sinapis Albae, Semen</i>
Bai Mao Gen	白茅根	<i>Imperatae Cylindrica, Rhizoma</i>
Bai Qian	白前	<i>Cynanchi Baiqian, Radix et Rhizoma</i>
Bai Shao	白芍	<i>Paeoniae Lactiflorae, Radix</i>
Bai Wei	白薇	<i>Cynanchi Baiwei, Radix</i>
Bai Zhi	白芷	<i>Angelicae Dahuricae, Radix</i>
Bai Zhu	白朮	<i>Atractylodis Macrocephalae, Rhizoma</i>
Bai Zi Ren	柏子仁	<i>Biotae Orientalis, Semen</i>
Ban Lan Gen	板蘭根	<i>Isatidis seu Baphicacanthi, Radix</i>
Ban Xia	半夏	<i>Pinelliae Ternatae, Rhizoma</i>
Bei Xie	萆薢	<i>Dioscoreae Hypoglaucae, Rhizoma</i>
Bi Ba	萆薢	<i>Piperis Longi, Fructus</i>
Bian Dou	扁豆	<i>Dolichoris Lablab, Semen</i>
Bian Xu	鳶薹	<i>Polygoni Avicularis, Herba</i>
Bie Jia	鼈甲	<i>Amydae Sinensis, Carapax</i>
Bing Lang	檳榔	<i>Arecae Catechu, Semen</i>
Bo He	薄荷	<i>Menthae Haplocalycis, Herba</i>
Bu Gu Zhi	補骨脂	<i>Psoraleae Corylifoliae, Fructus</i>
Cang Er Zi	蒼耳子	<i>Xanthii Sibirici, Fructus</i>
Cang Zhu	蒼朮	<i>Atractylodis, Rhizoma</i>
Cao Dou Kou	草豆蔻	<i>Alpiniae Katsumadai, Semen</i>
Cao Guo	草果	<i>Amomi Tsao-ko, Fructus</i>
Cao Wu	草烏	<i>Aconiti Kusnezoffii, Radix</i>
Ce Bai Ye	側柏葉	<i>Biotae Orientalis, Cacumen</i>
Chai Hu	柴胡	<i>Bupleuri, Radix</i>

PINYIN	CHINESE	LATIN PHARMACEUTICAL
Chan Tui	蟬蛻	<i>Cicadae, Periostracum</i>
Che Qian Zi	車前子	<i>Plantaginis, Semen</i>
Chen Pi	陳皮	<i>Citri Reticulatae, Pericarpium</i>
Chen Xiang	沉香	<i>Aquilariae, Lignum</i>
Chi Shao	赤芍	<i>Paeoniae Rubrae, Radix</i>
Chi Shi Zhi	赤石脂	<i>Halloysitum Rubrum</i>
Chuan Bei Mu	川貝母	<i>Fritillariae Cirrhosae, Bulbus</i>
Chuan Jiao	川椒	<i>Zanthoxyli Bungeani, Pericarpium</i>
Chuan Lian Zi	川棟子	<i>Meliae Toosendan, Fructus</i>
Chuan Niu Xi	川牛膝	<i>Cyathulae Officinalis, Radix</i>
Chuan Shan Jia	穿山甲	<i>Manitis Pentadactylae, Squama</i>
Chuan Xiong	川芎	<i>Ligustici Chuanxiong, Radix</i>
Chun Pi	椿皮	<i>Ailanthi Altissimae, Cortex</i>
Ci Shi	磁石	<i>Magnetitum</i>
Da Fu Pi	大腹皮	<i>Arecae Catechu, Pericarpium</i>
Da Huang	大黃	<i>Radix et Rhizoma Rhei</i>
Da Ji	大戟	<i>Euphorbiae seu Knoxiae, Radix</i>
Da Zao	大棗	<i>Zizyphi Jujubae, Fructus</i>
Dai Zhe Shi	代赭石	<i>Haematitum</i>
Dan Dou Chi	淡豆豉	<i>Sojae Praeparatum, Semen</i>
Dan Shen	丹參	<i>Salviae Miltiorrhizae, Radix</i>
Dan Zhu Ye	淡竹葉	<i>Lophatheri Gracilis, Herba</i>
Dang Gui	當歸	<i>Angelicae Sinensis, Radix</i>
Dang Shen	黨參	<i>Codonopsis Pilosulae, Radix</i>
Deng Xin Cao	燈心草	<i>Junci Effusi, Medulla</i>
Di Fu Zi	地膚子	<i>Kochiae Scopariae, Fructus</i>
Di Gu Pi	地骨皮	<i>Lycii Radicis, Cortex</i>
Di Long	地龍	<i>Lumbricus</i>
Di Yu	地榆	<i>Sanguisorbae Officinalis, Radix</i>
Ding Xiang	丁香	<i>Caryophylli, Flos</i>
Dong Gua Ren	冬瓜子	<i>Benincasae Hispidae, Semen</i>
Dong Kui Zi	冬葵子	<i>Abutili seu Malvae, Semen</i>
Du Huo	獨活	<i>Angelicae Pubescentis, Radix</i>
Du Zhong	杜仲	<i>Eucommiae Ulmoidis, Cortex</i>
E Jiao	阿膠	<i>Asini, Gelatinum Corii</i>
E Zhu	莪朮	<i>Curcumae Ezhu, Rhizoma</i>
Fang Feng	防風	<i>Ledebouriellae Divaricatae, Radix</i>
Fang Ji	防己	<i>Stephaniae Tetrandrae, Radix</i>
Fu Ling	茯苓	<i>Poriae Cocos, Sclerotium</i>
Fu Pen Zi	覆盆子	<i>Rubi Chingii, Fructus</i>
Fu Xiao Mai	浮小麥	<i>Tritici Aestivi Levis, Semen</i>
Gan Cao	甘草	<i>Glycyrrhizae Uralensis, Radix</i>

PINYIN	CHINESE	LATIN PHARMACEUTICAL
Gan Jiang	乾薑	<i>Zingiberis Officinalis, Rhizoma</i>
Gao Ben	藁本	<i>Ligustici, Rhizoma et Radix</i>
Gao Liang Jiang	高良薑	<i>Alpiniae Officinari, Rhizoma</i>
Ge Gen	葛根	<i>Radix Puerariae</i>
Gou Ji	狗脊	<i>Cibotii Barometz, Rhizoma</i>
Gou Qi Zi	枸杞子	<i>Lycii, Fructus</i>
Gou Teng	鉤藤	<i>Uncariae cum Uncis, Ramulus</i>
Gu Sui Bu	骨碎補	<i>Drynariae, Rhizoma</i>
Gu Ya	谷芽	<i>Oryzae Sativae Germinantus, Fructus</i>
Gua Lou Pi	瓜蒌皮	<i>Trichosanthis, Pericarpium</i>
Gua Lou Ren	瓜蒌仁	<i>Trichosanthis, Semen</i>
Gui Ban	龜板	<i>Testudinis, Plastrum</i>
Gui Zhi	桂枝	<i>Cinnamomi Cassiae, Ramulus</i>
Hai Piao Xiao	海鰾蛸	<i>Sepiae seu Sepiellae, Os</i>
Hai Tong Pi	海桐皮	<i>Erythrinae, Cortex</i>
Hai Zao	海藻	<i>Sargassii, Herba</i>
He Ye	荷葉	<i>Nelumbinis Nuciferae, Folium</i>
He Zi	訶子	<i>Terminaliae Chebulae, Fructus</i>
Hei Zhi Ma	黑芝麻	<i>Sesami Indici, Semen</i>
Hong Hua	紅花	<i>Carthami Tinctorii, Flos</i>
Hou Po	厚樸	<i>Magnoliae Officinalis, Cortex</i>
Hu Jiao	胡椒	<i>Piperis Nigri, Fructus</i>
Hu Tao Ren	胡桃仁	<i>Juglandis Regiae, Semen</i>
Hua Shi	滑石	<i>Talcum</i>
Huai Hua Mi	槐花米	<i>Sophorae Japonicae Immaturus, Flos</i>
Huang Bai	黃柏	<i>Phellodendri, Cortex</i>
Huang Lian	黃連	<i>Coptidis, Rhizoma</i>
Huang Qi	黃芪	<i>Astragali Membranacei, Radix</i>
Huang Qin	黃芩	<i>Scutellariae Baicalensis, Radix</i>
Huo Xiang	藿香	<i>Agastaches seu Pogostemi, Herba</i>
Ji Nei Jin	雞內金	<i>Corneum Gigeriae Galli, Endothelium</i>
Jie Geng	桔梗	<i>Platycodi Grandiflori, Radix</i>
Jin Yin Hua	金銀花	<i>Lonicerae Japonicae, Flos</i>
Jin Ying Zi	金櫻子	<i>Rosae Laevigatae, Fructus</i>
Jing Jie	荊芥	<i>Schizonepetae Tenuifoliae, Herba seu Flos</i>
Ju Hong	橘紅	<i>Citri Erythrocarpae, Pars Rubra Epicarpium</i>
Ju Hua	菊花	<i>Chrysanthemi Morifolii, Flos</i>
Jue Ming Zi	決明子	<i>Cassiae, Semen</i>
Ku Shen	苦參	<i>Sophorae Flavescens, Radix</i>
Kuan Dong Hua	款冬花	<i>Tussilaginis Farfarae, Flos</i>
Lai Fu Zi	萊菔子	<i>Raphani Sativi, Semen</i>

PINYIN	CHINESE	LATIN PHARMACEUTICAL
Lian Qiao	連翹	<i>Forsythiae Suspensae, Fructus</i>
Lian Zi	蓮子	<i>Nelumbinis Nuciferae, Semen</i>
Long Dan Cao	龍膽草	<i>Gentianae Longdancao, Radix</i>
Long Gu	龍骨	<i>Draconis, Os</i>
Long Yan Rou	龍眼肉	<i>Euphoriae Longanae, Arillus</i>
Lu Gen	蘆根	<i>Phragmitis Communis, Rhizoma</i>
Lu Hui	蘆薈	<i>Aloes, Herba</i>
Lu Rong	鹿茸	<i>Cervi Parvum, Cornu</i>
Ma Dou Ling	馬兜鈴	<i>Aristolochiae, Fructus</i>
Ma Huang	麻黃	<i>Ephedrae, Herba</i>
Mai Men Dong	麥門冬	<i>Ophiopogonis Japonici, Tuber</i>
Mai Ya	麥芽	<i>Hordei Vulgaris Germinantus, Fructus</i>
Man Jing Zi	蔓荊子	<i>Viticis, Fructus</i>
Mang Xiao	芒硝	<i>Mirabilitum</i>
Mo Yao	沒藥	<i>Myrrha</i>
Mu Dan Pi	牡丹皮	<i>Moutan Radicis, Cortex</i>
Mu Gua	木瓜	<i>Chaenomelis, Fructus</i>
Mu Li	牡蠣	<i>Ostreae, Concha</i>
Mu Tong	木通	<i>Mutong, Caulis</i>
Mu Xiang	木香	<i>Aucklandiae Lappae, Radix</i>
Mu Zei	木賊	<i>Equiseti Hiemalis, Herba</i>
Niu Bang Zi	牛蒡子	<i>Arctii Lappae, Fructus</i>
Niu Huang	牛黃	<i>Bovis, Calculus</i>
Niu Xi	牛膝	<i>Achyranthis Bidentatae, Radix</i>
Nu Zhen Zi	女貞子	<i>Ligustri Lucidi, Fructus</i>
Pi Pa Ye	枇杷葉	<i>Eriobotryae Japonicae, Folium</i>
Pu Gong Ying	蒲公英	<i>Taraxaci Mongolici cum Radice, Herba</i>
Pu Huang	蒲黃	<i>Typhae, Pollen</i>
Qian Cao Gen	籤草根	<i>Rubiae Cordifoliae, Radix</i>
Qian Hu	前胡	<i>Peucedani, Radix</i>
Qian Shi	芡實	<i>Euryales Ferocis, Semen</i>
Qiang Huo	羌活	<i>Notopterygii, Rhizoma et Radix</i>
Qin Jiao	秦艽	<i>Gentianae Qinjiao, Radix</i>
Qing Hao	青蒿	<i>Artemisiae Annuae, Herba</i>
Qing Pi	青皮	<i>Citri Reticulatae Viride, Pericarpium</i>
Qu Mai	瞿麥	<i>Dianthi, Herba</i>
Ren Shen	人參	<i>Ginseng, Radix</i>
Rou Cong Rong	肉蓯蓉	<i>Cistanches Deserticolae, Herba</i>
Rou Dou Kou	肉豆蔻	<i>Myristicae Fragrantis, Semen</i>
Rou Gui	肉桂	<i>Cinnamomi Cassiae, Cortex</i>
Ru Xiang	乳香	<i>Olibanum, Gummi</i>
San Leng	三稜	<i>Sparganii Stoloniferi, Rhizoma</i>

PINYIN	CHINESE	LATIN PHARMACEUTICAL
San Qi	三七	<i>Notoginseng, Radix</i>
Sang Bai Pi	桑白皮	<i>Mori Albae Radicis, Cortex</i>
Sang Ji Sheng	桑寄生	<i>Sangjisheng, Ramulus</i>
Sang Shen	桑椹子	<i>Mori Albae, Fructus</i>
Sang Ye	桑葉	<i>Mori Albae, Folium</i>
Sang Zhi	桑枝	<i>Mori Albae, Ramulus</i>
Sha Ren	砂仁	<i>Amomi, Fructus</i>
Sha Shen	沙參	<i>Adenophorae seu Glehniae, Radix</i>
Shan Dou Gen	山豆根	<i>Sophorae Tonkinensis, Radix</i>
Shan Yao	山藥	<i>Dioscoreae Oppositae, Radix</i>
Shan Zha	山楂	<i>Crataegi, Fructus</i>
Shan Zhi Zi	山梔子	<i>Gardeniae Jasminoidis, Fructus</i>
Shan Zhu Yu	山茱萸	<i>Corni Officinalis, Fructus</i>
She Chuang Zi	蛇牀子	<i>Cnidii Monnieri, Fructus</i>
She Gan	射干	<i>Belamcandae Chinensis, Rhizoma</i>
Shen Qu	神糲	<i>Massa Fermentata</i>
Sheng Di Huang	生地黃	<i>Rehmanniae Glutinosae, Radix</i>
Sheng Jiang	生薑	<i>Zingiberis Officinalis Recens, Rhizoma</i>
Sheng Jiang Pi	生薑皮	<i>Zingiberis Officinalis Recens, Cortex</i>
Sheng Ma	升麻	<i>Rhizoma Cimicifugae</i>
Shi Gao	石膏	<i>Gypsum</i>
Shi Hu	石斛	<i>Dendrobii, Herba</i>
Shi Jue Ming	石決明	<i>Haliotidis, Concha</i>
Shi Wei	石葦	<i>Pyrrosiae, Folium</i>
Shu Di Huang	熟地黃	<i>Rehmanniae Glutinosae Conquatae, Radix</i>
Shui Niu Jiao	水牛角	<i>Bubali, Cornu</i>
Suan Zao Ren	酸棗仁	<i>Zizyphi Spinosae, Semen</i>
Suo Yang	鎖陽	<i>Cynomorii Songarici, Herba</i>
Tao Ren	桃仁	<i>Persicae, Semen</i>
Tian Hua Fen	天花粉	<i>Trichosanthis Kirilowii, Radix</i>
Tian Ma	天麻	<i>Gastrodiae Elatae, Rhizoma</i>
Tian Men Dong	天門冬	<i>Asparagi Cochinchinensis, Tuber</i>
Tian Nan Xing	天南星	<i>Arisaematis, Rhizoma</i>
Tu Fu Ling	土茯苓	<i>Smilacis Glabrae, Rhizoma</i>
Tu Si Zi	菟絲子	<i>Cuscutae Chinensis, Semen</i>
Wang Bu Liu Xing	王不留行	<i>Vaccariae Segetalis, Semen</i>
Wei Ling Xian	威靈仙	<i>Clematidis, Radix</i>
Wu Jia Pi	五加皮	<i>Acanthopanax Gracilistyli Radicis, Cortex</i>
Wu Mei	烏梅	<i>Pruni Mume, Fructus</i>
Wu Wei Zi	五味子	<i>Schisandrae Chinensis, Fructus</i>
Wu Yao	烏藥	<i>Linderae Strychnifoliae, Radix</i>
Wu Zhu Yu	吳茱萸	<i>Evodiae Rutaecarpae, Fructus</i>

PINYIN	CHINESE	LATIN PHARMACEUTICAL
Xi Xian Cao	豨薟草	<i>Siegesbeckiae, Herba</i>
Xi Xin	細辛	<i>Asari, Herba cum Radice</i>
Xia Ku Cao	夏枯草	<i>Prunellae Vulgaris, Spica</i>
Xian He Cao	仙鶴草	<i>Agrimoniae Pilosea, Herba</i>
Xian Mao	仙茅	<i>Curculiginis Orchioidis, Rhizoma</i>
Xiang Fu	香附	<i>Cyperi Rotundi, Rhizoma</i>
Xiang Ru	香薷	<i>Elsholtziae seu Moslae, Herba</i>
Xiao Hui Xiang	小茴香	<i>Foeniculi Vulgaris, Fructus</i>
Xin Yi Hua	辛夷花	<i>Magnoliae, Flos</i>
Xing Ren	杏仁	<i>Pruni Armeniacae, Semen</i>
Xu Duan	續斷	<i>Dipsaci Asperi, Radix</i>
Xuan Fu Hua	旋覆花	<i>Inulae, Flos</i>
Xuan Shen	玄參	<i>Scrophulariae Ningpoensis, Radix</i>
Yan Hu Suo	延胡索	<i>Corydalis Yanhusuo, Rhizoma</i>
Ye Jiao Teng	夜交藤	<i>Polygoni Multiflori, Caulis</i>
Yi Mu Cao	益母草	<i>Leonuri Heterophylli, Herba</i>
Yi Tang	飴糖	<i>Saccharum Granorum</i>
Yi Yi Ren	薏苡仁	<i>Coicis Lachryma-jobi, Semen</i>
Yi Zhi Ren	益智仁	<i>Alpiniae Oxyphyllae, Fructus</i>
Yin Chen Hao	茵陳	<i>Artemisiae Yinchenhao, Herba</i>
Yin Yang Huo	淫羊藿	<i>Epimedii, Herba</i>
Yu Jin	鬱金	<i>Curcumae, Tuber</i>
Yuan Zhi	遠志	<i>Polygalae Tenuifoliae, Radix</i>
Ze Lan	澤蘭	<i>Lycopi Lucidi, Herba</i>
Ze Xie	澤瀉	<i>Alismatis Orientalis, Rhizoma</i>
Zhe Bei Mu	浙貝母	<i>Fritillariae Thunbergii, Bulbus</i>
Zhen Zhu	珍珠	<i>Margarita</i>
Zhi Cao Wu	制草烏	<i>Aconiti Kusnezoffii Praeparata, Radix</i>
Zhi Gan Cao	炙甘草	<i>Glycyrrhizae Uralensis, Radix</i>
Zhi Ke	枳殼	<i>Citri Aurantii, Fructus</i>
Zhi Mu	知母	<i>Anemarrhenae Asphodeloidis, Rhizoma</i>
Zhi Shi	枳實	<i>Citri Aurantii, Fructus Immaturus</i>
Zhi Zi	梔子	<i>Gardeniae Jasminoidis, Fructus</i>
Zhu Ling	豬苓	<i>Polypori Umbellati, Sclerotium</i>
Zhu Ru	竹茹	<i>Bambusae in Taeniis, Caulis</i>
Zi Cao	紫草	<i>Arnebiae seu Lithospermi, Radix</i>
Zi Su Ye	紫蘇葉	<i>Perillae Frutescentis, Folium</i>
Zi Su Zi	紫蘇子	<i>Perillae Frutescentis, Fructus</i>
Zi Wan	紫菀	<i>Asteris Tatarici, Radix</i>

INFORMATION ONLY

These herbs are either illegal or considered toxic in this country and are replaced by other medicinal herbs with similar properties in preparations. They are used in many classic formulas; therefore, they are included in this list for their instructional value only. Herbs indicated on this page will not be used for testing purposes.

PINYIN	CHINESE	LATIN PHARMACEUTICAL
Chuan Wu	川烏	<i>Aconiti Carmichaeli, Radix</i>
Cong Bai	葱白	<i>Allii Fistulosi, Bulbus</i>
Feng Mi	蜂蜜	<i>Mel</i>
Fu Zi	附子	<i>Aconiti Carmichaeli Preparata, Radix Lateralis</i>
Gan Sui	甘遂	<i>Euphorbiae Kansui, Radix</i>
Ge Jie	蛤蚧	<i>Gecko</i>
Hu Gu	虎骨	<i>Tigris, Os</i>
Hu Lu Ba	葫蘆巴	<i>Trigonellae Foeni-graeci, Semen</i>
Hu Po	琥珀	<i>Succinum</i>
Huo Ma Ren	火麻仁	<i>Cannabis Sativae, Semen</i>
Jiang Can	僵蠶	<i>Bombyx Batryticatus</i>
Liu Huang	硫磺	<i>Sulphur</i>
Lu Jiao	鹿角	<i>Cervi, Cornu</i>
Qian Niu Zi	牽牛子	<i>Pharbitidis, Semen</i>
Quan Xie	全蠍	<i>Buthus Martensi</i>
She Xiang	麝香	<i>Moschus, Secretio</i>
Shi Chang Pu	石菖蒲	<i>Acori Graminei, Rhizoma</i>
Shi Jun Zi	使君子	<i>Quisqualis Indicae, Fructus</i>
Su He Xiang	蘇合香	<i>Liquidis, Styrax</i>
Tan Xiang	檀香	<i>Santali Albi, Lignum</i>
Wu Gong	蜈蚣	<i>Scolopendra Subspinipes</i>
Wu Ling Zhi	五靈脂	<i>Troglodyteri seu Pteromi, Excrementum</i>
Xi Jiao	犀角	<i>Rhinoceri, Cornu</i>
Xiong Dan	熊膽	<i>Ursi, Vesica Fellea</i>
Zhu Sha	硃砂	<i>Cinnabaris</i>
Zi He Che	紫河車	<i>Hominis, Placenta</i>

APPENDIX F: EXAMINATION HERBAL FORMULAS LIST

Herbal formulas included on this list will provide the basis for herbal formula questions used on the examination. Herbal formula nomenclature and formula ingredients are taken from Bensky and Barolet's *Chinese Herbal Medicine: Formulas and Strategies*, 1990. The formulas presented here are listed in the reference material, but are not endorsed as safe by the Department of Consumer Affairs, the Acupuncture Board, or the California Food and Drug Administration.

ENGLISH TRANSLATION	PINYIN	CHINESE
<i>Formulas that Release the Exterior</i>	<i>Jie Biao Ji</i>	解表劑
Ephedra Decoction	Ma Huang Tang	麻黃湯
Cinnamon Twig Decoction	Gui Zhi Tang	桂枝湯
Kudzu Decoction	Ge Gen Tang	葛根湯
Ginseng Powder to Overcome Pathogenic Influences	Ren Shen Bai Du San	人參敗毒散
Bupleurum and Kudzu Decoction to Release the Muscle Layer	Chai Ge Jie Ji Tang	柴葛解肌湯
Honeysuckle and Forsythia Powder	Yin Qiao San	銀翹散
Mulberry Leaf and Chrysanthemum Decoction	Sang Ju Yin	桑菊飲
<i>Formulas that Clear Heat</i>	<i>Qing Re Ji</i>	清熱劑
White Tiger Decoction	Bai Hu Tang	白虎湯
Ephedra, Apricot Kernel, Gypsum, and Licorice Decoction	Ma Xing Shi Gan Tang	麻杏石甘湯
Coptis Decoction to Relieve Toxicity	Huang Lian Jie Du Tang	黃連解毒湯
Gentiana Longdancao Decoction to Drain the Liver	Long Dan Xie Gan Tang	龍膽瀉肝湯
Artemisia Annua and Soft-shelled Turtle Shell Decoction	Qing Hao Bie Jia Tang	青蒿鱉甲湯

ENGLISH TRANSLATION	PINYIN	CHINESE
<i>Formulas that Drain Downward</i>	<i>Xie Xia Ji</i>	瀉下劑
Major Order the Qi Decoction	Da Cheng Qi Tang	大承氣湯
Minor Order the Qi Decoction	Xiao Cheng Qi Tang	小承氣湯
Regulate the Stomach and Order the Qi Decoction	Tiao Wei Cheng Qi Tang	調胃承氣湯
<i>Formulas that Harmonize</i>	<i>He Jie Ji</i>	和解劑
Minor Bupleurum Decoction	Xiao Chai Hu Tang	小柴胡湯
Rambling Powder	Xiao Yao San	逍遙散
Frigid Extremities Powder	Si Ni San	四逆散
Pinellia Decoction to Drain the Epigastrium	Ban Xia Xie Xin Tang	半夏瀉心湯
<i>Formulas that Expel Dampness</i>	<i>Qu Shi Ji</i>	祛濕劑
Five-Ingredient Powder with Poria	Wu Ling San	五苓散
Polyporus Decoction	Zhu Ling Tang	豬苓湯
Five-Peel Powder	Wu Pi San	五皮散
Calm the Stomach Powder	Ping Wei San	平胃散
Agastache Powder to Rectify the Qi	Huo Xiang Zheng Qi San	藿香正氣散
Eight-Herb Powder for Rectification	Ba Zheng San	八正散
Angelica Pubescens and Sangjisheng Decoction	Du Huo Ji Sheng Tang	獨活寄生湯
True Warrior Decoction	Zhen Wu Tang	真武湯

ENGLISH TRANSLATION	PINYIN	CHINESE
<i>Formulas that Warm Interior Cold</i>	<i>Wen Li Ji</i>	溫裏劑
Regulate the Middle Pill	Li Zhong Wan	理中丸
Frigid Extremities Decoction	Si Ni Tang	四逆湯
Major Construct the Middle Decoction	Da Jian Zhong Tang	大建中湯
Evodia Decoction	Wu Zhu Yu Tang	吳茱萸湯
<i>Formulas that Tonify</i>	<i>Bu Yi Ji</i>	補益劑
Four-Gentlemen Decoction	Si Jun Zi Tang	四君子湯
Tonify the Middle and Augment the Qi Decoction	Bu Zhong Yi Qi Tang	補中益氣湯
Four-Substance Decoction	Si Wu Tang	四物湯
All-Inclusive Great Tonifying Decoction	Shi Quan Da Bu Tang	十全大補湯
Restore the Spleen Decoction	Gui Pi Tang	歸脾湯
Six-Ingredient Pill with Rehmannia	Liu Wei Di Huang Wan	六味地黃丸
Generate the Pulse Powder	Sheng Mai San	生脈散
Kidney Qi Pill from the <i>Golden Cabinet</i>	Jin Gui Shen Qi Wan	金櫃腎氣丸

ENGLISH TRANSLATION	PINYIN	CHINESE
<i>Formulas that Treat Phlegm</i>	<i>Qu Tan Ji</i>	祛痰劑
Two-Cured Decoction	Er Chen Tang	二陳湯
Warm the Gallbladder Decoction	Wen Dan Tang	溫膽湯
Stop Coughing Powder	Zhi Sou San	止嗽散
Pinellia, Atractylodis Macrocephalae, and Gastrodia Decoction	Ban Xia Bai Zhu Tian Ma Tang	半夏白朮天麻湯
Fritillaria and Trichosanthes Fruit Powder	Bei Mu Gua Lou San	貝母瓜蒌散
<i>Formulas that Regulate the Qi</i>	<i>Li Qi Ji</i>	理氣劑
Pinellia and Magnolia Bark Decoction	Ban Xia Hou Po Tang	半夏厚樸湯
Escape Restraint Pill	Yue Ju Wan	越鞠丸
Perilla Fruit Decoction for Directing Qi Downward	Su Zi Jiang Qi Tang	蘇子降氣湯
Tangerine Peel and Bamboo Shavings Decoction	Ju Pi Zhu Ru Tang	橘皮竹茹湯
Arrest Wheezing Decoction	Ding Chuan Tang	定喘湯
<i>Formulas that Invigorate the Blood</i>	<i>Huo Xue Ji</i>	活血劑
Peach Pit Decoction to Order the Qi	Tao He Cheng Qi Tang	桃核承氣湯
Drive Out Stasis in the Mansion of Blood Decoction	Xue Fu Zhu Yu Tang	血府逐瘀湯
Cinnamon Twig and Poria Pill	Gui Zhi Fu Ling Wan	桂枝茯苓丸
Warm the Menses Decoction	Wen Jing Tang	溫經湯

ENGLISH TRANSLATION	PINYIN	CHINESE
<i>Formulas that Calm the Spirit</i>	<i>An Shen Ji</i>	安神劑
Emperor of Heaven's Special Pill to Tonify the Heart	Tian Wang Bu Xin Dan	天王補心丹
Sour Jujube Decoction	Suan Zao Ren Tang	酸棗仁湯
Licorice, Wheat, and Jujube Decoction	Gan Mai Da Zao Tang	甘麥大棗湯
<i>Formulas that Expel Wind</i>	<i>Zhi Feng Ji</i>	治風劑
Eliminate Wind Powder from <i>True Lineage</i>	Xiao Feng San	消風散
Gastrodia and Uncaria Decoction	Tian Ma Gou Teng Yin	天麻鉤藤飲
Minor Invigorate the Collaterals Special Pill	Xiao Huo Lou Dan	小活絡丹
<i>Formulas that Reduce Food Stagnation</i>	<i>Xiao Dao Ji</i>	消導劑
Preserve Harmony Pill	Bao He Wan	保和丸
<i>Formulas that Stabilize and Bind</i>	<i>Gu Se Ji</i>	固澀劑
Jade Windscreen Powder	Yu Ping Feng San	玉屏風散
Stabilize the Menses Pill	Gu Jing Wan	固經丸
Four-Miracle Pill	Si Shen Wan	四神丸

